

KIRAN VUPPALA,	:	CASE NO: 2:17-cv-5108
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	CIVIL ACTION
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
RABIKA LLC, a New Jersey limited	:	<b><u>COMPLAINT</u></b>
liability company,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	

## **JURISDICTION AND PARTIES**

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4. At the time of Plaintiff's visit and/or attempted visit to the subject shopping plaza, prior to instituting the instant action, KIRAN VUPPALA (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff") was a resident of the State of New Jersey, residing at 836 Liberty Court, Piscataway NJ 08854, and suffered from what constitutes a "qualified disability" under the Americans With Disability Act of 1990, as he is a paraplegic and uses a wheelchair for mobility. The Plaintiff personally visited Defendant's Property, but was denied full and equal access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the facilities within Defendant's Property, which is the subject of this lawsuit.

5. The Defendant, RABIKA LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company, is authorized to conduct, and is conducting business within the State of New Jersey. Upon information and belief, RABIKA LLC, is the owner and/or operator of the real property (the "Subject Facility"), and the owner of the improvements where the Subject Facility is located which is the subject of this action, to wit: the shopping plaza facility located at 825 US-1, Iselin, Woodbridge Township, New Jersey (hereinafter and heretofore referred to as "Defendant's Property"), and maintains and controls the Subject Facility.

6. All events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in the unincorporated community of Iselin, Woodbridge Township, County of Middlesex, State of New Jersey. Venue is proper in this Court as the premises is located in the State of New Jersey

#### **COUNT I – VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

7. On or about July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans With Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of the Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992. 42 U.S.C. §12181; 20 C.F.R. §36.508(a).

8. Congress found, among other things, that:

(i) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;

(ii) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;

(iii) discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;

(iv) individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices. Exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and,

(v) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 U.S.C. §12101(a)(1)-(3), (5) and (9).

9. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

(i) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(ii) provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and,

(iii) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. §12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

10. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, Defendant's Property, is a place of public accommodation in that it is a location which provides, goods and other services to the public.

11. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, the building(s) and/or Subject Facility which is the subject of this action is a public accommodation covered by the ADA and which must be in compliance therewith.

12. The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that the Subject Facility has begun operations and/or undergone substantial remodeling, repairs and/or alterations since January 26, 1990.

13. Defendant has discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against the Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying full and equal access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at Defendant's Property, in derogation of 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq., and as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182 et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(a)(iv), where such removal is readily achievable.

14. The Plaintiff has been unable to, and continues to be unable to, enjoy full and equal safe access to, and the benefits of, all the accommodations and services offered at Defendant's Property. Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Plaintiff personally visited and/or attempted to visit Defendant's Property, with the intention of using Defendant's facilities, but was denied full and safe access to the facilities of Defendant's Property, and therefore suffered an injury in fact. In addition, Plaintiff continues to desire to visit Defendant's Property in the future, but continues to be injured in that he is unable to and continues to be discriminated

against due to the architectural barriers which remain at Defendant's Property, all in violation of the ADA.

15. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA, known as the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (hereinafter "ADAAG"), 28 C.F.R. Part 36, under which said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$110,000 for the first violation and \$150,000 for any subsequent violation.

16. The Defendant's Subject Facility is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12181 et. seq., the ADA and 28 C.F.R. §36.302 et. seq., and is discriminating against the Plaintiff as a result of inter alia, the following specific violations:

- (i) Failure to provide an adequate number of accessible handicap parking spaces at the Subject Facility that comply with the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.6.3, and are located on the shortest route of travel from adjacent parking to the Subject Facility, as required by 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.6.2, as well as compliant pathway from said handicap spaces to the Subject Facility's entrance. There are two non-complaint handicap spaces only at far end of restaurant.
- (ii) Failure to provide one in every eight accessible parking spaces, but not less than one, with an accessible 96 inch wide minimum, with the designation of "van accessible", as required by 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.6.4 and Section 4.1.2(5)(b).

- (iii) Failure to provide ADA-compliant pavement striping from an accessible parking space to a curb cut, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.2 and Section 4.7.
- (iv) Failure to provide accessible emergency exits, due to steps at all emergency exits, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.10.
- (v) Failure to provide accessible, ADA-compliant door hardware at emergency exits of the Subject Facility, that can be opened with a closed fist and does not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.13.9 and 4.27.4.
- (vi) Failure to provide accessible pathways from emergency exits, as existing pathways are unpaved, unstriped and are otherwise inaccessible, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.

17. Upon information and belief, there are other current violations of the ADA at Defendant's Property, and only once a full inspection is done can all said violations be identified.

18. To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

19. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101et seq., and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, the Defendant was required to make the Subject Facility, a place of public accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities since January 28, 1992. To date, the Defendant has failed to comply with this mandate.

20. The Plaintiff has been obligated to retain undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. The Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

21. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant the Plaintiff's injunctive relief; including an order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, and closing the subject facilities until the requisite modifications are completed.

**COUNT II- VIOLATION OF THE  
NEW JERSEY LAW AGAINST DISCRIMINATION**

22. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-21 as if they were expressly stated herein.

23. The New Jersey LAD provides that: "[i]t shall be ... an unlawful discrimination ... [f]or any owner, proprietor, superintendent, agent, or employee of any place of public accommodation, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof or to discriminate against any person in the furnishing thereof...."

24. The New Jersey LAD further provides that: "All of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement shall be construed to prohibit any unlawful discrimination against any person because such person is or has been at any time handicapped...."

25. The New Jersey LAD further provides that: "A place of public accommodation' shall include, but not be limited to: a distributor, retail shop, store, establishment, or concession dealing with goods or services of any kind...".

26. Defendants' Property is a place of public accommodation as defined in the LAD.

27. The New Jersey LAD further provides that: “All remedies available in common law tort actions shall be available to prevailing plaintiffs. These remedies are in addition to any provided by this act or any other statute.”

28. The New Jersey LAD further provides that anyone who violates the LAD is liable for penalties no to exceed \$10,000, in addition to any other relief or affirmative action provided by law.

29. Plaintiff visited Defendant’s Property, but was unable to equally access the goods, services, and accommodations therein due to the architectural barriers set forth above in this Complaint.

30. Plaintiff continues to desire to visit Defendant’s Property again, but continues to experience serious difficulty due to the barriers set forth herein which, upon information and belief, still exist.

31. By maintaining architectural barriers and policies that discriminate against people with disabilities and through the other actions described hereinabove, Defendant has directly and/or indirectly refused, withheld from, and denied to Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of its place of accommodation because of his disability.

32. Plaintiff has been damaged and will continue to be damaged by this discrimination.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby demands judgment against the Defendant and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

- A. The Court declare that the subject property and Subject Facility owned, operated, leased, controlled and/or administered by the Defendant are violative of the ADA and of the New Jersey LAD;



- B. The Court enter an Order requiring the Defendant to alter its facilities and amenities to make it accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by the Title III of the ADA and by the New Jersey LAD;
- C. The Court enter an Order directing the Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow the Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures to the Subject Facility;
- D. The Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to the Plaintiff; and
- E. The Court award such other and further relief as it deems necessary, just and proper.

Dated: This July 13th day of July, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /S/ Robert J. Mirel  
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